remedial action that is taken to clean up or control existing uncontrolled hazardous waste sites or landfills.

The classification system has been used to close landfills. On the maps, certain areas are designated GB/GA, which means that industrial discharges currently exist there, but it is the policy of the state to convert that classified area into a drinking water source where future discharges may be prohibited.

Beginning in 1979 and with an emphasis on the 1981-1982 period, two years of effort went into the preparation of the classification maps for the four basins. This work included doing waste discharge source inventories. Connecticut had the advantage of starting with a good USGS data base.

During this process, the DEP staff put together a number of detailed maps for subbasins for the four major watersheds. These maps include geologic overlay maps showing the location of silt and stratified drift soil deposits (in the GC classification system—DEP looked for fine-grained stratified drift materials next to Class B surface waters), water table elevation maps, depths of bedrock maps, maps depicting the location of major waste sources in water supply wells, and maps designating natural areas, parks, fishing areas, and endangered species habitat sites, for example. The quantity of geologic, hydrologic, water quality, and land use data that the DEP staff has collected and analyzed in preparing the classification maps is extremely impressive. In the decade preceding the adoption of Connecticut's classifications for ground water, the DEP Natural Resources Center had compiled extensive inventories of natural resource information. The most significant element was the compilation of geologic information that described the stratified drift/glacial till distribution and the water table information. Long-term well-drilling reports provided the information on water table elevation, and a 10-year cooperative program with the Hartford office of the USGS provided the geologic information. These data provided the foundation for developing a classification system based on hydrogeologic conditions.

Even with this mass of technical data to support the mapping, refinements in specific areas may be necessary. One industrial firm spent three years and considerable resources to have an area reclassified so that it could continue industrial discharging even while upgrading its waste treatment system. The DEP staff indicates that it will be able to keep the classification system up to date with 1V2 to 2 person-years of staff effort annually. Others representing industrial interests indicated that it would take a lot more personnel to keep the classification system working efficiently considering the data needs associated with classifying or reclassifying particular sites.

The DEP staff takes the position that the classification system has been adopted pursuant to statutory requirement, rather than as part of rules and